

Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

JOURNAL OF MYCOLOGY

A Periodical Devoted to North American Mycology. Issued Bimonthly; January, March, May, July, September and November Price, \$2.00 per Year. To Foreign Subscribers \$2.25. Edited and Published by

W. A. KELLERMAN, Ph. D., COLUMBUS, OHIO.

EDITOR'S NOTES.

This No. of the Journal is issued somewhat earlier and the size is less than usual, on account of the editor's contemplated trip to Guatemala. The next No. may be correspondingly delayed by his prolonged absence. We regret also that no account can at present be given of the mycological papers presented at the New York Meeting of the A. A. A. S. and affiliated societies.

In this No. we are concluding the installments of Professor Morgan's monograph of the North American species of Lepiota. The parts will be reprinted as a single pamphlet. This then, as well as the North American species of Marasmius, by the same author, will we are sure be welcomed by very many botanists. Those interesting special groups can now be observed and studied systmatically and advantageously—scarcely the case when the literature pertaining to many of the species remained practically inaccessable except perhaps to the specialist himself.

As serving a similar purpose and likewise of special advantage to the student of mycology — therefore it can be placed in the same category, namely, the article we are giving this month by Mr. Kauffman of the University of Michigan. His excellent work on the species of Cortinarius, to which difficult and important group he is still devoting himself, will be keenly appreciated by those interested in the Agarics. To the numerous other contributors in the past we are equally grateful for important articles — all of which in fact can justly be claimed as creditable to American mycology.

The Journal has set for itself the aim to index and in a measure to represent the work of our mycologists—and incidentally to give by brief notes some idea of the work in the entire mycological world. In our scope we include monographic articles of lesser or greater extent—and we expect to present from time to time much work of the latter character.